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bibliographies more useful in three particulars. He might have added more titles of works in English, such as those of Maurice on the Revolution of 1848, Vincent on Switzerland, Coubertin and Bodley on France; for outside of the lists for England there are only about a dozen additions in all, hardly enough to justify the statement in the preface. In the second place he should have indicated what works in foreign languages have been translated; there are fifteen works here mentioned of which translations have been made, and yet no indication is given of this fact. In the third place he should have noted the new volumes which have been published by Zevort, Blum, Stern, and others. There are one or two discrepancies that should have been corrected. In some instances the translator has used the solecism Austro-Hungary, in others the correct form Austria-Hungary; the name of the Italian minister is sometimes spelled Ratazzi, sometimes Rattazzi; on page 66, Malmsbury's "Memoirs" are mentioned as published in two volumes in 1884, on page 785 as published in three volumes in 1885, while no mention is made of the one-volume edition of 1885. Professor Macvane makes a curious slip in citing the 1888 edition of Rand's "Extracts Illustrating Economic History Since 1789" instead of that of 1892.

For the index we are profoundly grateful, and to the publishers wish to express our admiration of the successful manner in which they have solved the difficult problem of presenting more than nine hundred pages of matter in a form neither bulky nor unmanageable.¹

 REVIEWS.

The New Pacific. By HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. Pp. iv, 38.

Price, \$2.50. New York: Bancroft Co., 1900.

America in the East, A Glance at our History, Prospects, Problems and Duties in the Pacific Ocean. By WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

Pp. 244. Price, \$1.50. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1899.

Imperialism and Liberty. By MORRISON I. SWIFT. Pp. ix, 491.

Price, \$1.50. Los Angeles: Ronbroke Press, 1899.

The political issues born of the war with Spain, like the issues of 1896 which arose from the fear of silver dollars, have produced a large progeny of evanescent books and pamphlets. The American citizen who tries to get a clear idea of the relation of the Philippine Archipelago to the United States by a conscientious study of the literature now coming from the printing presses, will be disappointed.

¹ Contributed by Professor C. M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College.

Most of these books are remarkable mainly as specimens of literary abandon and mental indigestion. A good word can be said for those which aim merely to describe the resources and picturesque features of the Philippines, for they supply a popular need for information; but those which pretend to set forth arguments for or against the retention of the Philippines, or to demonstrate the necessity for the expansion of the commerce of the United States, are, as a rule, jumbles of crude fallacies and misinterpreted statistics.

Hubert Howe Bancroft's "The New Pacific," a volume of 738 pages, is big enough to embrace within its covers chapters typical of the good and bad kinds of writing that are being done on the subject of expansion. The book contains a vast amount of information and a tremendous lot of what is popularly known as "guff and buncombe." Mr. Bancroft evidently made up his mind that the time was ripe for a popular book on the causes and effect of the war with Spain, including all the political and economic questions which have grown out of that war. Accordingly, he tells the story of the war with Spain, discusses the pros and cons of imperialism, describes the development of the Orient, discourses on what European nations have done in the East, sketches the resources and trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and dwells at great length on the importance to the United States of the future commerce on the broad bosom of the Pacific. If Mr. Bancroft had arranged the facts in his possession and given them a clear presentation in a volume of 200 pages, his time would not have been wasted. His present bulky volume, however, is too diffuse to be popular and too rhetorical and breathless to command the confidence of a student. In his first chapter, which is a gasping comparison of present with past conditions in the East, he points out that the United States has at last become a "world-power," with its face towards the Pacific Ocean, whereon in the near future all the world is to meet on equal footing, "the strongest and cunningest to carry off the spoils." Mr. Bancroft is thoroughly saturated with the idea that commerce is an affair in which strong nations are always getting the advantage of weak and stupid rivals. His ideal is a steady increase of exports and the growth of our investments in foreign countries. "The United States," he remarks, "is the world's creditor, and New York, if not absolutely so to-day, is destined soon to be the world's financial centre." It does not occur to him, apparently, that our exports cannot increase unless we are willing to increase our consumption of foreign goods; nor that the United States will not become a creditor nation so long as its own resources furnish better opportunities for the investment of capital than can be found abroad. On page 609, Mr. Bancroft gives a naïve definition of the new

morality. "It has come," he says, "to be a doctrine of orthodox civilization that it is right and humane and just for a people of culture and nominally good morals, to take in hand the affairs of any weaker people of low intelligence occupying lands which the stronger nation would like to possess." It is hard to tell what Mr. Bancroft is always driving at, but the revival of this Roman morality seems to meet with his approval. He is much impressed with the importance of the Pacific Ocean as an aid to the development of the western states. Any policy which promises to increase the trade or industry of the Pacific slope seems to need no defence. Mr. Bancroft is capable of much better work than is found in "The New Pacific," and it is a pity that he allowed himself to rush it into print. No one will either read it for pleasure or make use of it as a reference book.

"America in the East," by W. E. Griffis, is a modest, well printed volume of 235 pages. The author has spent several years in the Far East and does not pretend to solve all the problems involved in the eastern question, but is content to present a few considerations which have been suggested by his reading and by his experience. The book covers much of the ground gone over by Mr. Bancroft, but Mr. Griffis, unlike Mr. Bancroft, preserves his sanity throughout and does not climb the heights of prophecy or descend into the depths of racial philosophy. He is in sympathy with what is known as "the expansion movement," and believes that the Philippine Islands should be retained by the United States, not because he is certain that destiny so wills it but because he cannot see any way for us to let go of them. His book is made up of articles previously published in the *Outlook*, and *Harper's Monthly Magazine*.

Mr. Swift's "Imperialism and Liberty" is an hysterical assault upon the policy of the present administration towards the Philippines. The table of contents gives a very clear idea of the nature of the book. Here are the heads of a few of the chapters: "Imperialism to Bless the Conquered;" "Nadir of Infamy;" "The Expansion of Billionaires;" "Administration War Bluff to Gain an Army;" "The Bandit Press;" "Seduced by Destiny." In Mr. Swift's book the reader will find about all that can be said in criticism of President McKinley and his advisers, and it is said in the strongest language which the author can handle, italics and full face type being frequently called upon to give emphasis. Mr. Swift is too emphatic and denunciatory to be really helpful to his cause. An impartial reader of any intelligence at all is likely to get the impression that the author is prejudiced, and therefore, untrustworthy.

JOSEPH FRENCH JOHNSON.